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All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

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BIRTH.

On June 28th, at "Villa Bianca," No. 24, Robinson Road, Hongkong, the wife of Mr. J. M. ALVES, of a daughter.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOUX ROAD C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 29th, 1907.

SATURDAY, the 22nd June was the day fixed under the newly awakened self-consciousness of China for closing finally the opium dens of Shanghai City. The Taotai of the district had been holding out denunciations against the opium habit, along with the promise of honours for those who conformed early to the new regulations, and closed their establishments in advance of the appointed day; and several keepers of opium dens had spontaneously submitted, and to each of these was presented a medal in token of their acquiescence and support, and their intention to become law-abiding citizens. To secure acquiescence on the part of those who held out to the end, the Taotai ordered up from the garrison at Woosung some four hundred armed troops, and these were stationed in parties, each under the command of its regular officers, just outside the West Gate of the city, and composed of a very orderly and respectable force, well drilled and armed with Mauser rifles, and in strange contrast with the so-called soldiers of but a few years ago. To supplement these in case of need there were stated to have been enrolled some hundreds of volunteers, also under responsible officers, while the city has now for some time been patrolled by a regular police force in clean and serviceable khaki uniforms, who to judge from outer appearance have earned the confidence of the better class of the inhabitants. There was thus without any effort at ostentation a sufficient force to

control any attempt at disorder on the part of the rowdy population who might feel aggrieved at the new order. The result was eminently satisfactory for the officials; the day passed absolutely without disturbance of any sort; the people went about their business as on any ordinary day, and no groupings, nor discussions were to be noticed, nor had any force to be made use of to close a single opium-smoking den. Shanghai, in fact, wore its ordinary everyday aspect, and no one entering the city would suppose that it was about to undergo by force the greatest change in the habits of its inhabitants that any modern city has had to submit to. Those who only know Shanghai city from the recollections of even a few years ago, would be much surprised on paying it a visit now to note the general march of improvement. Filthy and unpaved streets are now converted into cleanly and nicely paved alley ways; the city is supplied with water; many of the most filthy of the ditches are becoming filled up, and the streets widened; the roadways are fairly well cleaned, and a general air of comfort prevails in lieu of the former poverty-stricken conditions of the place. In the shops and houses there is now an air of comfort and prosperity; new houses and signs appear on every side, and the contents of the shops can now vie for attractiveness and value with those of the best kept thoroughfares of the adjacent Foreign Settlements. It was to be expected that the inhabitants are in no mood to encourage disorder; and that the officials find them ranged on the side of willing submission.

On the other hand the extreme quietude which prevailed in the city on the 22nd, raises a suspicion that some sort of a *modus vivendi* has been discovered. There is no population in the world more impatient of any government interference with its ordinary customs and manners than the Chinese, and no one knows better how to circumvent any attempt through the deepest laid plots to deprive him of any luxury or vice to which he may have become accustomed. Mere outward signs of co-operation are here no proof whatever of incidence; and, if generally believed reports be true, a way out of the difficulty which will neither compromise the officials nor deprive the smoker of his luxury has been found.

It is true that the opium fiend can still find satisfaction in the Foreign Settlements where no anti-opium ordinance has as yet been passed, but we doubt if the closure of dens in the City will be found to affect in any way advantageously those in the Settlements. As a fact opium smoking does have never been much in evidence in Shanghai city, yet there is no reason to believe that the habit is less prevalent there than in other parts of the Empire. As a rule, every one who is "disposed" to smoke opium can do so, and there is no particular obliquity attached to the practice. There must be hundreds, if not thousands dependent for their living on the practice of the vice, and it would not be consonant with ordinary human nature, that these without any compensation whatever, should without a word of protest, give up a line of life to which they have been accustomed, and in many cases their ancestors on both sides for generations. The very readiness of the populace of Shanghai to accept the new situation is open to the suspicion that some compromise which will enable the old system, though for the present carried on clandestinely, to survive has been arrived at; and this is quite in consonance with what we know of the general tendency of the Chinese government. A notable instance of this is the salt smuggling which prevails under concealed official protection throughout the province of Kiangsu, and is more especially prevalent in this very district of Shanghai, where it introduces a very undesirable element of disorder into Municipal Police administration, and where to it can be directly traced much of the rowdiness which marks large districts along the north of the foreign settlements.

In England we know from experience, even under so powerful a government as that of Great Britain, how extremely difficult it is to put in practice laws contrary to the feelings of any large sections of the people at large. Even in such petty questions as vaccination we know how strong is the opposition on the so-called "conscientious objector." The proportion of the population in China who object to their opium smoking being interfered with is immeasurably greater, and the Chinese are the most ingenious people on the face of the earth for evading unpopular laws, so that we must await further developments before accepting as a *fait accompli* the abolition of opium smoking, even within the narrow limits of Shanghai.

The caissons for the new Naval dock and the dock at Quarry Bay were got into position yesterday morning. Mr. Cruickshank having undertaken the task in the former, and Mr. R. H. Donald in the latter dock.

Yesterday afternoon as the river steamer *Houngshan*, returning from Canton, was approaching her wharf, she collided with the steam launch *Wo On*. The launch was cut in two, and sank, the crew being cast into the sea. One man is reported missing.

The missionaries are naturally gratified when the Chinese show sincerity for reform. Here is evidence of undoubted sincerity. A native paper states that the Chinese Ministry of War has decreed that any officer or private found to be an opium-smoker is to be decapitated.

At the Police Court yesterday, before Mr. G. N. Orme, two natives were charged with attempting to snatch a ring from a Chinese gentleman in Yee Yik Lane. On the evidence they were convicted, and his Worship sentenced each of the defendants to six weeks' imprisonment, and six hours' stocks.

There are in the Shanghai foreign Settlements, at the very lowest estimate, 64,000 Chinese young women, says the *N.C. Daily News*. Of these 1,000 are students of Chinese and modern learning. Probably about 30,000 are employed in mills, factories and flatures. The girls boarding schools under missionary control in Shanghai under six with over 300 students, who begin to enjoy as unprejudiced freedom of which their own mothers never dreamed. In addition to these missionary schools there are twelve others under native control, which are very efficient and accomplishing solid work.

It now appears that a wireless telegraph message received from the Soilly Islands, reporting that Lieutenants Caulfield and Lask, of the Royal Engineers, were safe, was misread. The telegram mentioned merely that the balloon was safe, and this was misread: "Balloonists safe." The log kept by the officers in the balloon has been found, and it shows that they were aware of their proximity to the sea. The last entry in it was made at 8.15 p.m., and then the balloon was 100 feet high and trailing. It is stated that King Edward is greatly concerned at the disappearance of these officers, who made an ascent, at Aldershot, in a balloon which was subsequently found near Exmouth.

Mr. A. Thorp writes as follows to the *Ceylon Observer*: "Sir, I had an interview with His Excellency the Governor this morning. In his opinion he does not consider that there is any occasion to form a Command of the Legion in Ceylon. He pointed out that the C. M. R. would do all that was necessary in case of any enemy appearing in Ceylon and also that the life a man leads here would not fit him to be of special use to an army in other parts of the world. After this I am afraid that I must let the formation of a Command in Ceylon drop and trust that the men who have written me and offered to join the Legion will join that fine body of men—the C. M. R.—Evidently the Governor is not impressed by circus tricks."

A representative of the *N.C. Daily News* has been investigating in Shanghai Native City and reports: "The law has been technically complied with by the prohibition of smoking in the opium shops themselves, but opium is still sold freely over the counter 'to be consumed off the premises.' The Taotai's order is about as effective as an anti-opium measure as the prohibition of drinking 'on the premises' would be an anti-temperance measure at home. Many of the shops have posted notices outside to the effect that while opium cannot be smoked inside, it can still be purchased, and I personally witnessed several shops doing a roaring trade in the sale of the drug over the counter. The City is plastered with advertisements of anti-opium medicines."

At 5 p.m. on June 22nd, a large number of Chinese, some 1500 or so, met at the Chang Su-ho gardens, Shanghai, to celebrate the auspicious event. The meeting was addressed by Mr. F. S. Little, Mr. Li Hai-huan, Treaty Commissioner, Taotai Shen Tuo-ho, and several prominent members of the Chinese Gentry, who congratulated the authorities on their efforts in honestly trying to put a stop to the sale of opium within their jurisdiction. This has full effects of most of the anti-opium pills, etc., now sold in the market owing to their being mixed with morphine were also depicted and it was stated that it had been decided to start a Red Cross Anti-opium Society, whose object will be to assist opium smokers to overcome the habit by means of innocuous methods. At the end of the addresses a troop from the Tankwai Theatre on Hupui Road gave a short performance and after a few fireworks had been let off the gathering separated at a little past 7 p.m.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. W. Scott Moncrieff and Officers, the Band of the Third Battalion "The Duke of Cambridge's Own" (Middlesex Regiment) will play the following programme of music during dinner at the Hongkong Hotel, this (Saturday) evening:—
March..... "Pomp and Circumstance"
Valse Lente..... "Caresse"
Selection..... "The Girl on the Stage," "Caryl Chesson"
Song..... "Star of Bethlehem," "Adams"
Overture..... "Koenig Stephen," "Bochova"
Scherzo..... "Birthdays," "Eiselt"
Romances of England..... "Arrd. Godfrey"
American Sketch "Down South," "Myddleton"
Dance Music..... "Hors-d'oeuvre—Eggs on Aspic"
Soup—Clear Windsor Soup. Fish—Baked Fish.
Entrée—Stewed Beef Steak and Mushrooms.
Fricandeau of Veal, Lobster Patties, Curry.
Kebab Curry. Joint—Roast Leg of Mutton and Mint Sauce, Capon and Celery Sauce, Boiled Corned Ox Tongue and Carrots, Cold Corned Beef and Plain Salad. Sweets—Custard Pudding, Apricot Ice Cream and Finger Cakes. Tipple Cakes. Cheese Straws. Dessert—Coffee-Fruit.

A traveller inland saw something decidedly humorous and decidedly Chinese. Travelling in North China, he says, "in one place lay a dredger, moored in the stream and virtually aground on the debris thrown over her side by her continuously well-paid crew during the ten years of her disuse."

The widow of Mr. Richard Cadbury the well-known chocolate manufacturer of Birmingham, has been killed by falling downstairs on the liner "Empress of India," while on a voyage from Yokohama to Vancouver. Mrs. Cadbury, who was accompanied by her daughter, had been on a visit to relatives in the China mission field. The deceased lady was a member of the Quaker body. She was well-known and greatly respected in the Midland capital, where she accomplished a good and self-sacrificing work among the poor people.

A recent incident in Australia is related as showing how watchful a politician must be in this censorious age. Among other accounts of a dead-end nature on the books of the Westralia railway was one setting forth that Miss Peacock had been franked over the lines to the value of \$35, and instantly there were wide demands about it. People wanted to know why Sir Alexander Peacock's daughter was given these privileges. Sir Alexander himself, a former Premier of Victoria, was very much hurt when he heard of the matter, and hastened to assure the Westralia Government, firstly, that if his daughter had appeared in Westralia, it was entirely without his sanction; secondly, if she had made claims upon the Westralia railway she had done it without his authority; thirdly, that never during his long political career had he asked his own side, let alone any other, to extend dead-heading privileges to a daughter of his, and fourthly, and finally, he had no daughter, and never had a daughter.

THE WEST POINT MURDER.

The hearing of the charge preferred against six Indians of murdering a compatriot at West Point between May 16th and 16th was continued.

Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse prosecuted, and Mr. E. J. Grist (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) appeared for the defendants.

Sergeant Gordon stated that on the night of the 15th, or on the early morning of the 16th May, the deceased, a watchman in the employ of Messrs. Jejeebhoy and Co., was watching one of their godowns at Hing Lung Lane, West Point. At about eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the 16th ultimo the fifth defendant and a brother of deceased went to visit him, and found that he had been murdered. The fifth and sixth prisoners had turned King's evidence, and the fifth voluntarily made a statement to the Police saying that some of the others spoke to him about deceased, and asked if he knew how much money the murdered man had. His Worship—That is not evidence unless you are going to call them.

Mr. Wodehouse—We are going to call the fifth and sixth defendants.

His Worship—You withdraw the charge against them?

Mr. Wodehouse—Yes.

His Worship—The fifth and sixth defendants are discharged.

Dr. Healey then gave evidence as to the various wounds received by deceased, and Mr. H. E. Goldsmith, Assistant Engineer in the Public Works Department put in a plan of the building where the murder was committed, after which the hearing was adjourned.

MISARRIAGE OF JUSTICE.

In yesterday's issue we reported that two natives were convicted on a charge of selling fish in the avenue of the Western Market, fined \$50 apiece, and also ordered by Mr. F. A. Haselard to be exposed in the stocks for six hours. One of the men pleaded guilty, but it appears that the other man, when asked what he had to say in reference to the charge, replied that he was a new comer. This was subsequently proved to be true, but not before the visitor was let forth as an offender against the law and suffered the degradation of public exposure in the stocks for about one hour. After sentence was passed his friends learned of his plight, called and conferred with Mr. Grist, and that gentleman was not long in reaching the Police Court to apply for a rehearing of the case. This was granted, and Mr. Grist pointed out that his client had only recently arrived in the Colony from the country, and was bound for America. On the morning of his arrest he was on a visit to the Western Market, and happened to be passing the other unlicensed fishmonger when he was taken in charge by the Sanitary Inspector. His Worship ordered the visitor's immediate release.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 28th at 11.55 a.m.—The barometer has risen considerably in Hongkong, and fallen quickly at Sharp Peak.

The China Sea depression, which appears to be shallow, moved up the Formosa Channel last night and is this morning, situated off the coast in the neighbourhood of Foochow.

The other depression is moving to the N.E. over S.E. Japan.

Pressure has reached the normal over the Philippines, and nearly so in Hongkong. It is highest over the Pacific to the E. of the Philippines.

Strong S.W. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel, and fresh S. monsoon over the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood { S.W. winds, moderate to fresh; fair.
South coast of China { S.W. winds, strong.
Formosa Channel... { Same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan { Same as No. 1.

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

HONOURS.

LONDON, June 28th.

Peerages have been conferred on Dr. Alexander Peckover (Lord Lieutenant of Cambridgeshire), the Rt. Hon. Sir James Kitson (an iron and steel manufacturer of Yorkshire), Mr. James Beyth (2) and Sir Samuel Montagu (head of the big London banking firm).

Mr. Alexander Hosie, Consul-General of the Province of Szechwan, has been knighted, and the Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, Director of Public Works at Hongkong, has been made a C.M.G.

We have received confirmation from the Colonial Secretary's Office, that the following telegram has been received from the Secretary of State:

"It gives me much pleasure to inform you that His Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve the appointment of William Chatham to be a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George."

PRINCE FUSHIMI'S RETURN.

LONDON, June 26th.

Prince Fushimi sailed from Victoria in H.M.S. *Monmouth* yesterday. In a message to the Dominion Government he says he was much impressed by the enthusiasm of his reception and the evident goodwill shown towards Japan and hopes that the bonds of friendship between the two nations may ever continue.

RUSSIAN CAUCASIA.

LONDON, June 26th.

News from Tiflis says that ten bombs, thrown in the centre of the town exploded with appalling force; many were killed and injured, and immense destruction caused. The object of the outrage was to seize £25,000 which was being escorted from the Post Office to the Bank. The whole sum was stolen amidst the panic.

THE BANDMANN COMEDY COMPANY.

A good house assembled last night at the Theatre Royal to welcome "The Private Secretary," a never-failing source of merriment. The company gave a capital exposition of the comedy and loud laughter greeted the humorous situations and funniness of the principals. The performance was indeed excellent and added to the good name of Bandmann.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

STEADY INFLUX OF IMMIGRANTS REPORTED.

In his annual report on the Immigration and Protectorate Department at Sandakan, published in the B.N.B. Official Gazette, Mr. W. H. Penney, Protector of Chinese and superintending officer of Immigration in British North Borneo, states that the year was one of steady progress. The Tobacco Estate and the Rubber Estate, both large employers of indentured labour, making very satisfactory progress. On the Coast, the salt fish industry is increasing, and giving employment to a great deal of free labour.

In Marudu Bay, new Catch Works have been started; the Mangrove Works continue to employ a large number of men; Langkon and Victoria Estates are both planting Rubber, and timber is being worked on Banguey Island. The Resident reports that the free settlers in the vicinity of Kudat are increasing, and that they are making a good living, planting fruit and vegetables, and rearing pigs.

On the West Coast, a steady influx of free immigrants is taking place, many coming to join relatives and friends; they quickly settle down, either up the line as monthly labourers on the Estates, or as gardeners and wood-sawyers. The padi planting has been very successful this season, yielding well and being of good quality, and in many cases settlers will not find it necessary to buy any rice. The area of cultivation both in the vicinity of Jesselton and up-country has been increased largely, and is still extending, both buyers and sellers seem to be well satisfied with the prices realised, and Mr. Penney knows of one trader who bought up a large quantity and shipped it off to the East Coast.

Although the Chinese are as a whole excellent workers and indispensable for Estate work, more particularly the heavier labour required for Tobacco growing, Mr. Penney thinks that it will be a great advantage to the country if we can arrange for a permanent supply of Javanese coolies as well. He has it from more than one authority that they are quite as good, if not better than Chinese, for Rubber cultivation. And now that both the New Darvel Bay Tobacco Plantation Co., Ltd., and the New London Borneo Tobacco Co., have obtained permission from the Dutch Authorities to recruit coolies in Java for work on their Estates there is every reason to hope that we may soon see further batches arriving to work on the Rubber plantations.

There is no surer way of teaching a boy to lose than to compel him to play a game which he does not like and for which he is not suited.

THE BANKRUPT DEBTOR.

\$40,000 BAIL.

In yesterday's issue it was recorded that a shopkeeper named Leung Ngan-pa appeared before Mr. G. N. Orme at the Police Court on a charge of obtaining goods to the value of \$9,000 with intent to defraud, and was admitted to bail in the sum of \$10,000. The same defendant again appeared before the Court yesterday, and was charged with incurring a debt of \$10,281.97 and obtaining credit by means of fraud other than false pretences, and further that he did incur debts and liabilities amounting to \$15,542.52 and obtain credit under false pretences and by means of fraud.

Mr. H. W. Looker (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon) prosecuted, and Mr. P. W. Goldring (of Messrs. Goldring and Barlow) represented the defendant.

Mr. Goldring applied for an adjournment, and asked that moderate bail be fixed.

Mr. Looker pressed for heavy bail as the case was a serious one, and further the defendant had filed his statement of affairs in which his assets were set out at between \$14,000 and \$15,000.

His Worship granted an adjournment, and fixed the bail in the second case at \$30,000.

A BOGUS REPORT.

ASSISTS THE POLICE.

When a number of excited natives appeared at the Central Police Station on Tuesday evening and reported that a robbery with violence had been committed at shop No. 2 Queen's Street, Detective Sergeants Sullivan and Grant hastened to the scene of the supposed crime, and proceeded to make inquiries. They were informed that between \$5,000 and \$7,000 had been stolen, and although this amount is missing from the shop safe, the detectives are inclined to believe that the money was removed by some of the inmates. Their trip to the shop, however, was not uneventful, for while they were interrogating the folks a man entered bearing a handkerchief containing three or four large envelopes. Sergeant Grant, on searching this bundle, found that it contained Canton lottery tickets. Later, two other natives entered the shop, and it was found that they had in their possession correspondence which should have come into the Colony through the Post Office. These men, as previously recorded, were charged and fined \$100 apiece. After further search the detectives found a number of counterfeit coins on the premises, and another man appeared to answer a charge of being in possession of them. Mr. Otto Kong Sing appeared for this defendant, and explained that the money was sent to the shop from Annam. As there was a doubt in the case Mr. Haselard discharged the defendant. The case against the man who was in possession of the lottery tickets was remanded, and bail fixed at \$250.

CANTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

June 26th.

TEN DAYS—PERHAPS MORE.
I reported to you some time ago that Viceroy Chou Fu issued a notification that he will cease to receive petitions on and after the 3rd day of the 5th moon. It is reported now that His Excellency has now received a telegram from the Central Government stating that His Excellency Shun has been granted ten days sick leave by the Throne and will remain in Shanghai to recruit his health. The telegram also requests Viceroy Chou Fu to continue to transact provincial affairs as Kwangtung is a large province and has many important matters which must be attended to. This will be good news to the owners of the "Chan Hong" of Hongkong as their case has been pending settlement for a considerable time owing to her flying the Chinese flag.

CHINA ASSOCIATION PLEASE NOTE.
The Commissioner of Customs has issued a notification that Chinese candidates with English education are invited to attend examinations for positions in the outdoor staff of the I. M. Customs. Salary \$30 H. K. Dollars per month with 5 H. K. Dollars for house allowance. These positions have hitherto been held exclusively by foreigners.

THE RAILWAY.

Wo Chi-Chan, a merchant here, has received a letter from Viceroy Shun requesting him to make peace between the Hongkong and Canton shareholders of the Yue-Han Railway Company, Limited.

OPIMUM SHOPS.

The Chief Superintendent of Police has issued a notification stating that all public opium dens must be closed for business within the 6th moon. Should any of them be found to carry on business after the 6th moon their houses will be seized and confiscated and the proprietors will be arrested and imprisoned.

VESTIGIA NULIA DETECTUM.

Some time ago Viceroy Chou Fu delegated deputies to inquire amongst the colleges if those professors who had removed their quences would be willing to replace them in return for official rank of the 5th degree. All the professors of the law colleges made excuse that as they intend to take a trip to Japan during the summer vacation, it is inconvenient to replace their quences at present.

GOOD SILK CROPS.

Silkworm culture is considered as the chief and most important industry in the Nam Hoi and Shun Tak districts. According to the report of the silkworm rearsers this year the first three silk crops have each yielded more than 80 per cent. of the average. This is very satisfactory, but the results of three crops following are expected to be even better. The price of mulberry leaves is between Tls. 25 and Tls. 26 per picul.

PARIS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

VIS-A-VIS JAPAN.

Considerable political importance continues to be attached to the *entente* between France and Japan. That the latter agreement is destined in due course to prove more effective towards the general peace than all the conferences in the world is becoming a recognised fact, though the mutual understanding after all is but a natural outcome of political movements. By such a beneficial agreement the alliances of France with Russia and of England with Japan are doubly interwoven, first by the approach of France to Japan, and secondly by an understanding between England and Russia. The only two nations to menace the threads of the tissue of such an international amity, at least so far as the East is concerned, are Germany and the United States. The latter is confidently expected to take a more sensible view of the situation than narrow-minded Germany. The new *entente* should, and will undoubtedly involve a sort of peaceful association of friendly nations, bound by a mutual understanding to keep the admirable balance of interests and power in the East. True, the interests of America, clash very abruptly with those of Japan partly *vis-a-vis* in the vicinity of the Philippines; as in spite of this no one expects for one moment that any overwhelming strain will be exerted for years. With Germany—a country that tends to become more and more pessimistic—matters may assume a still graver aspect, though the now and welcome *entente* is in no respect anti-German. In the attempt to extricate herself out of her present sphere of isolation, Germany may decide to get out of control. To do so, however, would not benefit her. Jealous as she may feel, it is well for her to remember the fact that neither the nature and extent of her sea-board nor the amount and value of her colonial possessions put her on a level in extra-European affairs with France, Japan, America, Great Britain, or half Asiatic Russia. What does the Franco-Japanese Agreement prove? As the *Petit Parisien* rightly observes, that both this country and Japan are pursuing a pacific policy, and that these two great Powers have no intention of modifying the territorial *status quo* in the Far East. Korea and Formosa will be recognised as legitimate possessions of Japan, while French rights in Indo-China and at certain places in China under French occupation will be declared inviolable. Germany must admit, as do others, that there is no cause for picking a quarrel, since there is no quadruple alliance between Great Britain, Russia, France, and Japan, but merely a series of agreements, completing one another in that they are mutually facilitated, and that they are directed towards a single aim, the avoidance of all conflict in Asia. The agreement can have none but happy results, since, viewed in its right light, it is intended to serve the interests of all the powers which have a footing in the Far East. It threatens no one, as Germany is aware. In Japan France has another friend—one whom she has every reason to feel proud of, as does her neighbour, Great Britain. It does not follow that because much political mischief can be made out of the agreement, that the latter is a source of real danger to the world. In France, as in Great Britain, the Franco-Japanese Agreement has obtained the unanimous approval of everyone throughout the country.

CHAMP-DE-MARS.

When the buildings which formed the Paris exhibition of 1900 were demolished, the question of what should be done with the Champ-de-Mars was one that gave rise to a great deal of discussion. At different times during the period which has elapsed since the great "World's Fair," we were told of the plans which had been made for transforming the unlovely expanse of waste ground into a series of gardens the like of which Paris has never possessed. But, as more often than not, it all amounted to nothing. Now, however, the idea has been revived, and after a period of seven years, during which everybody had given up thinking of the Champ-de-Mars as anything else than a collection of unsightly earthmounds, covered with rank vegetation, a fresh start has been made with the object of embellishing the 80,000 square yards of ground that have for so long been a desolation as well as an eyesore to Parisians and visitors. At the present moment an army of navies is hard at work, and while waggons are busy removing the debris at the rate of ten trains per day, other trains are bringing in from the plains of La Beauce the soil which is to serve for the plants and flowers of the gardens. The contractors are astonishing everybody by the rapidity with which they execute their task. Thus, a wonderful electric excavator has been engaged, and at each incision of its deep-driven shears it tears away a mighty mass of earth, and bears it triumphantly to the wagon-in-waiting. As fast as the ground is cleared of the debris the gardeners set to work. The Champ de-Mars is unrecognisable actually.

FRENCH TIME.

When someone a little while ago remarked with reference to the question of the adoption of the Greenwich meridian for France, that clock makers in this country would have to re-back their clocks, the observation must have recalled to many minds the puzzlement with which they have often regarded French time pieces, especially those connected with railway stations. The difference between the meridians of Greenwich and of the Observatoire National, in Paris, is 9 minutes 21 seconds, less a few hundredths of a second, and the clock exhibited to the public near the gate of the Observatoire of this city is fast on the Greenwich clock. The clocks outside the railway stations, and other public clocks, show this same Paris

Observatory time, but the clocks inside the railway stations, by which the trains are worked, are five minutes slow on the outside, so that actually French railway time is only 4 minutes 21 seconds fast on Greenwich or English railway time. The disagreement between the outside and inside station clocks in France is no doubt arranged so that a late comer may find himself pleasantly surprised, when he gets inside the station, that he has not missed the train, though it is doubtful whether the effect is produced twice on the same person. As regards the reason why France has hitherto stood aside from the universal, or some time movement it cannot be doubted that this must be ascribed to Chauvinism. This is simply shown by the fact that a proposal was once brought forward in the Chamber of Deputies to the effect that the standard time for France should be 9 minutes 21 seconds slow on the time of Paris, thus overcoming the difficulty of having the time named as "English."

DISGUSTING RED TAPE.

Decidedly interesting and amusing is the experience of an *ouvrier* or Paris worker who was recently obliged to consult Dr. Charpentier at the Salpêtrière. The latter wrote out a prescription for him and ordered him to take immediately a sulphur bath, followed by a cold douche, every morning. The doctor also handed him a patient's certificate entitling him to receive the baths at the Hôpital Bichat. This was given him on the 7th April last, and next morning, at six o'clock, the patient was prepared to commence his treatment. But he found that he was in too much of a hurry. He was told to return next day, between 9 and 11, "with his last rent receipts and his papers." He did so, but as his name was not inscribed on the list of the Bureau de Bienfaisance, or public charity Board, he was informed that he must go to the central administration in the Avenue Victoria. He went there, and after exploring Bureaux Nos. 10, 12, and 18 he took the advice of a uniformed employee, and returned to the Hôpital Bichat, where he asked that the baths ordered by Dr. Charpentier might be given him while the Bureau de Bienfaisance was making the usual inquiries. But the employee at the hospital replied that such a proceeding was against the rules and regulations, unless sanctioned by the director of the establishment. The patient saw the director, and having this time fallen on a man of kindly sympathies and small respect for red tape, he obtained a box authorising him to have "one bath." Then the patient waited till the 12th April, for the result of the inquiries being pursued by the Charity Board, and on the 13th as he was at work, he sent his wife to the Hôpital Bichat, with his last rent receipt, his military certificate, and his family certificates. She returned home with the information that the cards for the baths could only be given in the hands of the person concerned. On the 14th, the patient himself went to the hospital, when at last he was given a number of cards entitling him to commence the sulphur baths on the 15th. By this time he was so much better he had decided to do without the baths which it had taken him eight days to obtain. A more striking example of red tape would be difficult to find, yet ignorant Frenchmen will tell you quite coolly that this sort of administration is the envy of Europe, not to say, of the world!

ABOUT KING EDWARD.

Each succeeding visit of King Edward to this capital is made the occasion by the newspapers of friendly references to His Majesty. The following study of "Edward VII." by M. F. J. de Tessan is well worth reproducing. After remarking that King Edward possesses the *humour* *voyageur*, like Montaigne, who was subtle philosopher, and like Henri IV., who was a great King, M. de Tessan says that although His Majesty (King Edward) has the suppleness of the former (Henri IV.), he possesses, in addition, all the refinements demanded by the art of modern diplomacy. Edward VII. comprehends his *metier* of King in an essentially original manner. He insists upon being the first Ambassador of his Kingdom, and at the same time the first of globe-trotters. None is so fond of movement as he; wherever he goes he is always at ease. He is as much at home in his admiral's uniform as in his Highland kilt. Between two diplomatic journeys he sets the fashion for a new hat or a novelty in cravat knots. The latest Blue or White Book has no more secrets for him than the newest fashionable *novel*. When he wishes he can be *l'homme le plus écrivain* of his century, and in his leisure moments as meditative as William of Orange. He never has any absolute vacation, for, even where he appears to be resting, his correspondence is never allowed to fall in arrears. Nothing escapes him. King Edward has the gift of silence in as great a measure as he has the gift of speech, while his attitude is always admirably calculated. Nothing like saying a kind word when you can.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O. & O. str. *Korea* sailing from here on 1st inst., arrived at San Francisco on 27th inst. The C.P.R. str. *Tartar* arrived Kobe at 8.30 p.m. on Wednesday the 26th June, and left again at 6 a.m. on Thursday for Yokohama. The C.P.R. str. *Empress of India* arrived Shanghai at 1.30 p.m. on Thursday 27th June, and left again at 10 p.m. same day for Hong-kong where she is due to arrive at 6 a.m. tomorrow. The I.G.M. str. *Prinz Ludwig* carrying the German Mail with dates from Berlin of the 4th June, left Singapore on the 28th June, at 8 a.m., and may be expected here on or about the 2nd July. The N.Y.K. str. *Nikko Maru* (Australian Line) left Thursday Island for this port via Manila on the 27th June, and is expected here on the 8th July. The Indo-China str. *Kumang* left Calcutta for this port via the Straits on 27th June, and may be expected here on or about 13th July.

THE SETTLEMENT OF SIBERIA.

THE POLITICAL ASPECTS.

The emigration movement from Russia to Siberia has, since the beginning of the year, attained vast proportions (100,000 emigrants in three months). This sudden activity is due to two causes:—
(1) A desire to settle the Russian Far East with Russians before the Yellow war (whose ultimate arrival is regarded as inevitable, at all events in Siberia and in military circles here) breaks out; it;
(2) A desire to show the Duma that the Government is working hard on the problem of agricultural distress.

It will be impossible, however, to even partially solve the agrarian difficulty in any reasonable time by the settlement of Siberia, for there is not enough available land there, the settlers have neither the money nor the mental habits necessary for successful pioneers, and many of those who set out with a light heart and a lighter purse get stranded en route or return to tell stories of Siberia that effectively stop emigration from their village for a whole generation.

A St. Petersburg correspondent has interviewed Mr. Demitri Yanchitsky, one of the Siberian emigration officials, who tells him that three expeditions are to start this year from Khabarovsk. One goes east to explore the mountains lying between the railway and the sea; the second goes west, and the third goes along the north bank of the Amur as far as the sea.

Mr. Yanchitsky is not too hopeful of discovering an agricultural El Dorado in the district which he personally has to traverse, for it has been found that owing to the hot climate and the wet soil the wheat grown there acquires a peculiar property, which has led the people to bestow on the leaves made from it the name of "drunken bread." This bread causes sickness, headache, and some of the effects of intoxication, and good bread cannot possibly be produced till the country is properly cleared and drained.

"It is possible, then, that this country cannot at present be cultivated." Mr. Yanchitsky replied that in that case they would leave it uncultivated. It would be almost as great an obstacle to an invader as if it were thickly timbered. Each emigrant, Mr. Yanchitsky explained, gets 100 roubles in cash, is freed from taxes and from military service for a certain time, gets agricultural implements free, has the benefit of watching the work done in the experimental gardens that the Government is establishing throughout Manchuria, and gets a cheap ticket on the railway.

The *mar district* is to be settled first, owing to its central position in view of an "overbearing Japan and a weakened China." Then the Zhabalski is to be settled; lastly, Middle Asia will thus be seen that recent events in the Far East have entirely withdrawn all pressure from the Indian frontier. Russian Jingoism and alarmists would hardly know what you are referring to if you spoke of Herat and the Pamirs. All their thoughts are fixed on Kamchatka, the Amur, and the Maritime Provinces.

The book store of the General Staff in St. Petersburg is full of works on Mongolia, Manchuria, and Japan, but it would be impossible, I think, to purchase in any recently published book bearing on India, save, perhaps, a thin official account of the project for joining the Turkestan and Siberian railway systems—a project which is not intended as a menace to India but rather to facilitate the reinforcement of the Russian troops in Eastern Siberia.

The return to Mr. Yanchitsky, Kamchatka is, according to that gentleman, to be explored next year. Of course, settlers cannot expect to live there by agriculture alone, but in the great province of Yakutsk the grass in some places is very good for two or three months in the year, sufficiently good to make cattle-raising profitable. But the settlers in Kamchatka would have to be also a good hunter and fisher, and if he had money enough to go in for fishing on a large scale (like Bount Kaserling whose whalers reap a rich harvest every year in Kamchatka waters) he could quickly become exceedingly wealthy.

Mr. Yanchitsky finally remarked that the Amur railway will not be so difficult a piece of engineering as the Balkan railway, for this reason, that it can be made to zig-zag or go around obstacles, whereas the Balkan line had to go straight through them. This remark had been previously made to me by an engineer who has lately been in the Far East.

There is no doubt that the Russian Far East will ultimately settle, but I am in doubt as to whether it will be settled by men of colour or white skins; for, against all the elaborate preparations of the Russian Government, must be put the indifference and suspicion of the Russian people. The average *narodnik* says: "You are trying to 'hustle' me out to the Far East so that I may not press my claim for a slice of these fat monastic and seigniorial lands, which belong by right to the peasantry. Thank you, I think I'll stay!"

In other words, the Duma shows no enthusiasm for the plantation of Siberia. Mr. Alexinsky, the Social Democrat Leader, fails to see benevolence or even common sense in a scheme which plans a starved peasant in a forest several thousands of miles away, gives him an axe, and tells him to go ahead and distinguish himself; and even Conservatives like Professor Kapnist are sceptical.

FALL IN SECURITIES.

FEARS OF SOCIALISM.

One of the foremost financiers in the City of London had last month with a representative of *The Daily Telegraph* upon the causes of the prevailing financial depression. "If you go to a broker," this high authority said, "he would tell you that the low prices of gilt-edged securities are due to the liquidation of such and such an account. Or, perhaps, there has been an over-supply of stock, which the public has not yet absorbed. That may be true for the moment; but it is merely an incident—a feeling of distrust and impaired credit. There are other and more potent, and less temporary, influences at work, and these are political."

"And do they prove the predominant factor in the present situation?"

"In my opinion, yes, in all countries, I place above all other considerations the fear which exists everywhere of impending Socialistic legislation. Take America. There we have Roosevelt, the declared enemy of trusts and of railways. But he has taken fright. He has, among others, I doubt not, read a certain review article, which has put things plainly to him, and to-morrow night, when the President of the United States speaks, you will find, I fancy, that he is a Conservative. But let me tell you that the Yellow Press is doing a great deal of harm. New York correspondents cable I won't say because it is tale-bale—telling news, regardless of consequences. America, last, through Wall-street, exercised an influence upon our markets, but that is not nearly so great as the want of confidence brought about in this country by the fear of what our own Govern-

"Then the remedy will not come until we have a change of Government?" "I prefer not to discuss that question. We do not stand alone. There is France, for fear of an income-tax the French rentier is selling out, to some extent in this market, and re-investing, through his brokers in Geneva or Lausanne, or in Holland. He prefers to incur all the inconveniences of divided collection across the frontier in order to escape the income tax."

"Does he re-invest here?" "No, and for this reason: It is too great a displacement for a Frenchman to take up his residence on this side of the Channel; and, besides, he fears the death duties, which can only be evaded by a joint account. To cross over to Switzerland is nothing to him; he is accustomed to do it every year."

"Is Germany suffering with the rest?" "She has to pay more for money, and she has over-traded on her capital. But German securities stand in a different category from the debts of the rest of the world. Her railway earnings are sufficient to pay the dividends, and Germany has, therefore, assets which other nations have not."

"Of course, there is a contributory cause to the present stagnation. Whether it be due to yellow labour difficulties or to the strike on the Rand, people are asking: Shall we get any more gold? If not, we had better hoard what we have. The effects are far-reaching. It makes capital for new undertakings very difficult to obtain, and the working-classes suffer with the rest of the community in this way. Supposing you bring me a big scheme for the construction of a new railway. You want five millions, say, of a leading railway. You send for two or three brokers; and then I learn that there is no kind of bond which you can offer which they will take. So the contracts are not put out, and labour is not employed."

"Is it as bad as that?" "Not quite, but it may very soon be. See what the investor has lost. Go back ten years, and his share of capital on first-class securities is 20, 30, 40 per cent. And the Government, too, is the loser."

"Surely the Chancellor of the Exchequer is redeeming Consols at below 85 instead of at 114?"

"Yes, but does he not expect to get death duties every year on so many millions? If you write these down by 30 per cent. the Chancellor loses one-third of his revenue. It is to the detriment of the Government to maintain the price of Consols at a higher figure than they now fetch. But here is another point which people do not keep sufficiently in mind. It concerns life assurance. There are some 2,500,000 ordinary life policies in force, averaging £300, and when all the assured persons are dead the companies will have been called upon to pay some £750,000,000. Towards that sum they have in funds about £300,000,000 and of that £270,000,000 is invested in things which depend upon rent and rates. Now when prices fall, the manager's duty is to call the attention of his directors to the fact. The matter immediately concerns not merely the £250,000, ordinary policy-holders, who are assured to the extent of another £250,000,000. No class, therefore, is exempt from the effects of the prevailing depression, which, as I have said, is a country particularly, is due to the alarm which has spread among property-owners as to what may be in store for them at the hands of the promoters of Socialistic legislation."

INDO-CHINA AND JAPAN.

A correspondent writing from Paris to "Le Courrier Saigonnais" as to the uneasiness which was formerly felt in some quarters on the subject of Japanese aggression in Indo-China, is signing off the actual treaty between France and Japan will be a landmark in the history of Indo-China. It will bring to our great Asiatic colony the security of her tomorrow and dispel that phantom of invasion which for several years had paralysed her action and her hopes. French agitators, always ready to find an occasion for sounding a note of alarm, especially when it concerned our interests across the sea, readily seized upon this protest and have taken refuge in prudent reserve. These scares have been constantly and heavily weighed on the Indo-China budget. "Indo-China," edily wrote General Borel de Moudoux once, "belongs to those who will take her." Under the influence of this pessimistic fancy the colony began feverishly to strengthen her defences. Wise men wrote pamphlets, enormous expenses were incurred, and a great deal of work was undertaken at various points of Indo-China; in Cochinchina, at Cape St. Jacques, at Tonkin, at Hongkong, in the Bay of Along. But why was this? That even those who executed these works became sceptical? One cannot forget, however, that Japan, if she wished seriously to do so, could in less than a month, by means of her transports, hurl 100,000 men on Indo-China, which, being met at an attack, complicated by the eventuality of interior revolts, our colony could oppose only a small force, largely weakened by the climate and composed of the greater part of native troops. One would have fought for honour, and one would have fought bravely; but it was pleasant to think after all that the evil was further from us than certain wisocons allowed themselves to believe. It does not seem as if Japan, even drunk with her recent victories, had ever seriously thought of taking Indo-China. In Japan's conquest she looks above all else to finding suitable outlets for her overflowing population, and she knows that Indo-China is already an overpopulated country, producing only enough to support the colony's inhabitants. At the height of the war against Russia, Japan showed a disposition to lavish upon Indo-China magnificent gifts of good feeling. Her chambers of commerce sent the colony most cordial messages. This was but the courtesy of a great nation who, whilst her armies were fighting in a foreign land, wished to show that she would not on that account interrupt the course of her economic development, and urged her neighbours to share in the common advantages of peace. Anyone who has approached, however slightly, the spirit of Japanese policy, will understand that the Land of the Rising Sun, born into civilization but yesterday and impatient to cast immediately to the front, is necessarily flattered by her newly acquired right to enter into treaties on equal terms with the ancient nations of the East as well with the great European Powers. The international agreement to which she will soon put her signature will surely increase her pride, and under that agreement she will undertake not to cast an envious eye on Indo-China, she will prefer to have a prosperous and powerful neighbour with whom to cultivate relations of mutual advantage.

We of course have not the prospects of Indo-China's security, born of the mere desire of things, will permit her colony party to free herself from the heavy military burden which had before depressed her budget. And Indo-China in her security may now devote her energies to her economical development."

"TANSAN"

Beware of Bogus Imitations!

The only genuine TANSAN bears the name of J. CLIFFORD-WILKINSON on the label

"Hard water hardens the arteries; Soft Water helps to keep them elastic and pulse-responsive TANSAN is the Softest of all Drinking Waters. TANSAN is entirely free from the obnoxious taste peculiar to salted or other fabricated waters."

TANSAN mixed with Milk, Wines, Spirits, etc., neither impairs nor in any way alters, except to expand their respective natural flavors.

PER CASE OF 48 HALF-BOTTLES . . . \$6.25
" DOZEN . . . 1.60
" CASE OF 100 QUARTER BOTTLES . . . 8.25
" DOZEN . . . 1.10

SOLE AGENTS—

H. PRICE & CO. WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

TELEPHONE No. 135.

DINNER OF THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

SIR LUGARD SPEAKS.

The anniversary dinner of the Royal Geographical Society was held on May 27th at the Hotel Métropole, the president (Sir George Goldie) in the chair. Among those present were the American Ambassador, the Italian Ambassador, the Argentine Minister, the Norwegian Minister, Lord Camperdown, the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford, the Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge, Sir J. West Ridgway, Lord Eustace Cecil, Sir Colin Scott-Moncrieff, General Sir A. Lyttelton, Major General Sir Reginald Dyer (Governor of Victoria), Brigadier General Sir E. Lugard, Admiral the Hon. Sir E. Fremantle, M. Bent (the Premier of Victoria), Admiral Sir N. Borden-Smith, Sir Harry Johnston, the Hon. George Peel, Sir Thomas Holdich, Sir Arthur Bucker, Sir Henry K. G. Bulwer, General Sir Edward Maitland, the Archbishop of London, Sir Powell Buxton, Dr J. S. Kettle, and Dr D. W. Freshfield.

After the loyal toasts had been honoured. The President proposed "The Imperial Forces," and remarked that the toast was of special interest to the society, because of the innumerable services which naval officers, past and present, had rendered to the geographical exploration in all parts of the world. He then turned to the Hon. Sir E. Fremantle, in reply, said that he might fairly claim that our Navy was at the present time strong and efficient, and that, owing to the progress which had been made in gunnery, we need not "shiver in our shoes." Our Navy had important duties to perform in times of peace as well as in war, and he thought it would be admitted that the Admiralty had not been behind-hand in fitting out expeditions for meteorological and geographical survey in different parts of the world. (Cheers.)

General Sir A. Lyttelton answered in response for the Army. The President next submitted "The British Empire." He remarked that in ordinary times we devoted as much thought and attention to the British Empire as to the air we breathed, but these were not ordinary times. We were still vibrating with the patriotic enthusiasm aroused by the meeting of the first imperial Conference. (Cheers.)

The Premier of Victoria, in responding for the Colonies, said that there was a branch of the society in Victoria, and he believed that the parent society as well as that branch had done good service for the Empire as a whole. Sir E. Lugard, who also replied to the toast, remarked that the population of the British Empire was estimated at about 420,000,000, of whom approximately 248,000,000 were native races. It was on behalf of these native races that he was asked to respond. He had spent the last 19 years of his life in Africa, and any one who had had the priceless opportunity of being called to work such as that could not have failed to form the most profound conviction of the benefits which British rule had conferred on these races. Among the empires that the world had known, the British Empire had been built up and founded upon the basis of liberty and justice. It was because he was convinced that these principles were more recognized where the British flag flew than under any other form of Government in the tropics that he believed in British Empire as it affected the natives. Those also afforded important markets for our manufactures, and therefore that our trade from their territories. But although our material prosperity was bound up with our hold on the tropics, he placed our responsibility to the native races in the foreground. (Cheers.)

Mr. Frank Tate (Director of Education in Victoria), who also acknowledged the toast, said that every school in Victoria possessed a Union Jack, and every Monday morning the whole school saluted the national flag. (Cheers.) The President then gave the toast of "Our Guests."

The Italian Ambassador, in reply, expressed his satisfaction at being associated as hon. correspondent member with a society which held such a high place in the history of the progress of human knowledge. The Hon. the Geographical Society was much younger than the English society, but its life had been busy and fruitful. He trusted that his country would always remain faithful to its geographical traditions, which might be condensed in two names—Christopher Columbus and Marco Polo, who represented the advance of European civilisation in the two opposite directions which were now joining in the great progressive and general work of the intellectual, moral, and economical unity and solidarity of mankind. The reception given in England to the Duke of the Abruzzi had touched his countrymen. The British nation had, by means of her relentless will, her dauntless courage, and her steadiness of purpose, always tending to noble aims and lofty ideals, attained a well-deserved degree of prosperity, greatness, and power. It was natural that she should appreciate and welcome all who possessed and displayed these same qualities. It was a touching and impressive moment when, after the lecture of the Duke of the Abruzzi, King Edward, who was as great an orator as he was a Sovereign, spoke those eloquent and moving words which electrified the whole assembly and their way to all Italian hearts. (Cheers.) He concluded by expressing the hope that the Royal Geographical Society would have a future as glorious as its past had been.

The Vice-Chancellor of Oxford also replied to the toast.

Sir T. Holdich proposed "The Modallists," which was responded to by the Argentine Minister and the Norwegian Minister; and the toast of "The Society" was afterwards given by the Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge, and replied to by the President.

At least three-fourths of the marriages that come to grief do so because one or other of the parties is doubtful whether the match will turn out well.

PIMPLES BLACKHEADS

Prevented by



Cuticura SOAP

To treat Pimples and Blackheads, Red, Rough, Oily Complexions, gently smear the face with Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure, but do not rub. Wash off the Ointment in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water, and bathe freely for some minutes. Repeat morning and evening. At other times use Cuticura Soap for bathing the face as often as agreeable.

Sold throughout the world. Depot London, 27, Cannon Street. Sole Agents for Hong Kong, Singapore, and other Eastern ports, Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., 65, Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong.

54-3s

PLAUSIBLE ADVENTURER.

CHINESE EMPEROR'S FRIEND.

As regards Edward Book, the missing American adventurer charged with stealing many thousands of pounds worth of jewellery from New York jewellers, stories are published today, showing the extreme gullibility of some of his victims. Book's oldest claim to recognition was his knowledge of Asiatic languages. He had lived in China, knew Chinese, and had spoken to the Chinese Emperor. On these slender qualifications he went to rich people in New York, and actually persuaded them he was on such terms of intimacy with the young Chinese Emperor that he held that potentate in the hollow of his hand. He was to give gigantic concessions in China to certain American firms as soon as the aged Emperor, who was opposed to him, had died, and his control of the young Emperor was complete. It is stated even now that Book has such influential friends in China and also in America that he will never be prosecuted, and that the jewellers whom he exploited will be repaid by the wealthy men at his back, men, apparently, who were to benefit by Book's plan for the exploitation of the Celestial Empire.

Not less amazing than the gullibility of the adventurer's victims, some of whom had prided themselves upon being the smartest of the smart, is the career of Book himself. Details of his life show he was of German origin, educated chiefly in England, and had travelled all over the world. Undoubtedly he had made important friends in China, and their names he traded upon with marvellous success. Conveyed to one and all the suggestion that he was to be the power behind the Chinese throne when the old Emperor died, and keen business men who believed his fairy stories and trusted him, with their money appear to have made no investigation whatever. Rail-road, mining and other Government concessions in China, all to be obtained from the young Chinese Emperor by Book's intercession, the value of over £2,000,000, were to be his reward. One part of the adventurer's story is true; he had bought goods in America for the Chinese Government, and upon this slender basis he built most colossal pretensions, which succeeded, apparently by their very boldness, more particularly amongst men who, however keen they may be regarding trade in America, are not perfectly acquainted with the political and commercial conditions of the Far East. Only seven years ago Book was earning £3 monthly as a tracer of lost railway tracks, and his Chinese experiences were gained since then. So far all attempts to discover his whereabouts have failed.

How to be BEAUTIFUL—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Crème Chamois, Lait Chamois and Special Skin Tonic and Poudre Chamois will enable you to do it. Her Specialties for the Skin are the study of a lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Sole Agents 654

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to the Editor, Daily Press, only, and special business matters to the Manager.

Orders for extra copies of Daily Press should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Telegraphic Address: Press. Codes: A.B.C., 6th Ed. Edition.

P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Handelsregister des Konsulats ist zu der Firma ARNOLD, KARBURG & CO. eingetragen worden.

Dem Kaufmann Ernst Arndt zu Canton ist am 1. Februar 1906 Prokura erteilt worden.

Canton, den 25. Juni 1907.

KAISERLICH DEUTSCHES KONSULAT.

NOTICE.

I, W. H. DONALD of Hongkong hereby give Notice that in consequence of the death of the late Mr. J. H. DONALD, I have applied to the Board of Trade, under Section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, in respect of the Ship "DOMOTHY" of Hongkong, Official Number 116,037 of Gross Tonnage 41.74 tons, Register Tonnage 41.74 tons, heretofore owned by JOHN HASTINGS, of Hongkong, for permission to change her name to "KUKUBURA," and to have her registered in the New Name at the Port of Hongkong as owned by W. H. DONALD.

Any objections to the proposed change of Name must be sent to the Registrar of Shipping at Hongkong within seven days from the appearance of this advertisement.

Dated at Hongkong, this 28th day of June, 1907.

HARBOUR MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Information has been received from the Military Authorities that GUN PRACTICE will be carried out as under:—

On THURSDAY, the 4th July:—

From Lower Redoubt, in a Westerly direction, at ranges up to 10,000 yards, commencing at 9.30 A.M., and finishing at 10.30 A.M.

On FRIDAY, the 5th July:—

From Upper Redoubt, in an Easterly direction, at ranges up to 10,000 yards, commencing at 9.30 A.M., and finishing at 12 Noon.

If the weather is unfavourable on any of the above dates, practice will take place on the following day.

All ships, junks and other vessels are to keep clear of the ranges.

BASIL TAYLOR, Commander, R.N., Harbour Master, &c.

Hongkong, 28th June, 1907.

IN THE MATTER OF ORDINANCE No. 2 of 1892, AND

IN THE MATTER OF THE Petition of LOUIS SEPULCHRE, of Herstal-Liege, Belgium, Manufacturer, for Letters Patent for improvement in Caps, or Tops for Lamps and other Chimneys ventilating shafts and the like.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Petition, Declaration and Specification required by the above-named Ordinance have been duly filed in the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong AND THAT it is the intention of the said LOUIS SEPULCHRE by DENNIS and BOWLEY his Solicitors to apply for Letters Patent for the exclusive use within the Colony of Hongkong of the above invention at a sitting of the Executive Council to be held at the Council Chamber, Government Office, Victoria, Hongkong on TUESDAY, the 8th day of July, One thousand nine hundred and Seven.

Dated the 28th day of June 1907.

DENNIS and BOWLEY, Solicitors for the Applicant.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND SHANGHAI

THE Company's Steamship

"ERZL FRANZ FERDINAND," having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that Cargo will be landed into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whose delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Claims must be sent to the Office of the Undersigned before Noon on the 5th July, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 5th July will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by BANDER, WIELER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 28th June, 1907.

THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS and CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT is now ready and contains:—

Epitome of the Week's News.

Leading Articles.

Wanted More Estates.

The Triple Entente.

The Yangtze Ports.

America and China.

China Association Report.

Hongkong Legislative Council.

Typhoon Bravery.

Hongkong Sanitary Board.

Supreme Court.

Manila's Population.

Quarry Bay Dock opened.

To Prevent Dumping.

Licensing Court.

Canton.

Kulungu (Amoy) Municipal Council.

Correspondence.

Commercial.

Shipping.

Extra copies 30 cents each, Cash.

Copies can be posted from the Office to addresses sent; including postage 24 cents each or \$1 Cash for three copies.

Subscription: \$12 per Annum, payable in advance by post.

Hongkong, 28th June, 1907.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"JAPAN"

Captain J. G. Olcott, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 2nd July at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 28th June, 1907.

FOR KOBE (DIRECT).

THE Steamship

"KISAGATA MARU"

Capt. Yoshida, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, 4th July, at Daylight.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents.

Hongkong, 28th June, 1907.

INTIMATIONS

INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS OF HONGKONG.

A SMOKING CONCERT

WILL BE HELD IN THE Rooms of the Institution, TO-NIGHT (SATURDAY), The 29th inst., Commencing at 9 P.M.

Members with their Friends are cordially invited to attend.

ALBERT J. ASKEW, Secretary and Manager.

Hongkong, 28th June, 1907.

WANTED.

GENERAL OFFICE ASSISTANT with Bookkeeping Experience. European with Mercantile training preferred. Apply stating age, experience and salary required.

"ACCOUNTANT"

Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1907.

NAVY CONTRACT.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of LABOUR and JUNKS in connection with the Coaling of H.M. Fleet, etc. at Hongkong for a Period of 12 Months from the 1st August 1907.

Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the NAVAL STORE OFFICER, H.M. NAVAL YARD, Hongkong, and should be returned not later than Noon on 18th July 1907.

A deposit of One hundred Dollars will be required from persons tendering. This will be returned in the event of non-acceptance of tender.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1907.

THE EASTERN EXTENSION, AUSTRALASIA AND CHINA TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.

REFERRING to the NOTICE of 21st March last, Senders of Telegrams are hereby advised that, from the 1st July next, charges for Telegrams will (subject to revision after three months) be collected at the rate of THIRTY-EIGHT CENTS to equal ONE FRANC.

J. M. BECK, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1907.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG STATION.

REFERRING to the NOTICE of 20th Dec. 1906, and subsequent Notices, Senders of Telegrams are hereby advised that from 1st July next, the currency equivalent of the Franc will, subject to revision after three months, be fixed at Dollars 0.38, at which rate the charge for all Telegrams will be collected from the said date.

OLAF NIELSEN, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1907.

BRITISH STEAMER "NERTHERTON"

BY ORDER OF THE UNDERSIGNED, the Undersigned are prepared to receive Tenders for the Purchase of the above Steamer as she now lies at Singapore in a Fire Damaged condition.

Tenders must be delivered not later than 10th July.

GILMAN & Co., Lloyd's Agents.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1907.

NOTICE TO MARINERS, No. 28 (Special).

CHINA SEA.

SHANGHAI DISTRICT.

SOUTH CHANNEL—ENTRANCE TO THE YANGTZE.

KIUTOAN GAS LIGHT-VESSSEL.

REPLACED IN POSITION.

REFERRING to Notice to Mariners No. 298 (Special), Notice is hereby given that the KIUTOAN GAS LIGHT-VESSSEL, having been REPAIRED, has been Replaced in Position.

T. J. ELDRIDGE, Acting Coast Inspector.

Coast Inspector's Office, Shanghai, 17th June, 1907.

NOTICE TO MARINERS, No. 299 (Special).

CHINA SEA.

SHANGHAI-NINGPO DISTRICTS.

HAVING reference to Notice to Mariners No. 283 (Special), NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, because most large vessels that pass TONGING ISLAND keep to the eastward of it, the Fog Horn has been placed on the East side of the Island. All vessels are therefore recommended to pass to the eastward of TONGING ISLAND in thick or foggy weather.

T. J. ELDRIDGE, Acting Coast Inspector.

Coast Inspector's Office, Shanghai, 18th June, 1907.

NOTICES OF FIRMS

NOTICE.

FROM the 1st day of July 1907, the Business and Responsibility of The KOWLOON HOTEL will be taken over by MR. OWEN ELIAS OWEN. All monies due to the Hotel before the 1st July 1907 are payable to Mr. J. W. OSBORNE alone.

J. W. OSBORNE.

Hongkong, 26th June, 1907.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the business carried on by him as a Ship and General Broker under the style of "E. C. RAY" ceased on the 28th February, 1907.

The business of a SHIP and GENERAL BROKER carried on by me under the said style of "E. C. RAY" since the 28th February, 1907, will henceforth be carried on by me under my own name.

E. H. BAY.

Hongkong, 25th June, 1907.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM This Date until further notice MR. PEBBY TESTER has been appointed ACTING BRANCH MANAGER and UNDERWRITER of the above Company for Hongkong and South China.

W. H. TRENCARD DAVIS, Branch Manager and Underwriter.

Hongkong, 28th June, 1907.

NOTICE.

WE BEG TO GIVE NOTICE that we have taken over the Assets and Liabilities of the EAST ASIATIC TRADING COMPANY.

The business will be carried on under the name and style of SCHULDT & Co. at Hongkong.

Hong name 行洋中元 司公士刺些 SCHULDT & CO.

No. 2, Connaught Road, Hongkong, 25th June, 1907.

INSURANCES

THE NETHERLANDS LLOYD OF AMSTERDAM & ROTTERDAM (FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.)

THE Undersigned AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS, at Current Rates.

LUTGENS, EINSTAMANN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1907.

THE GLOBUS INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

CARLOWITZ & Co.

Hongkong, 13th August 1906.

NORTH BRITISH AND MEROAN-TILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1906

47,537,119.

I. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL... £3,000,000

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... 2,750,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL... 687,500

II. FUND... 3,386,720 19 0

The Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 27th April, 1907.

AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF AIX LA-CHAPELLE.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROECKELMANN & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1897.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL.

SHAREHOLDERS are reminded that the FIRST CALL of £15 Sterling per share on the NEW ISSUE OF SHARES will be payable on the 1st July next.

For THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, J. R. SMITH, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1907.

PROPOSALS FOR FROZEN FRESH BEEF AND MUTTON.

HEADQUARTERS PHILIPPINE DIVISION, OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY, Manila, P.I., May 30, 1907.

SEALED proposals, in triplicate, subject to usual conditions, will be received at this Office until 11 o'clock A.M., July 1, 1907, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of attending bidders for furnishing and delivering about six million six hundred thousand (6,600,000) pounds of FROZEN FRESH BEEF and two hundred thousand (200,000) pounds of FROZEN FRESH MUTTON to the Subsistence Department, U.S. Army, at Manila, P.I., during the year ending June 30, 1908. The accepted Beef and Mutton will be admitted free of customs duties. The United States reserves the right to call for no delivery of Fresh Beef or Mutton prior to October 1st or such date between August 1st and October 1st as delivery may be necessary, and to reduce the amounts above specified accordingly, via, one-third (1/3), or correspondingly less amount, upon reasonable notice to the contractor, or to increase the amount called for with his consent. Each proposal must be accompanied with a bidder's guaranty in the amount of \$20,000.00, or with certified check for that sum on a bank of approved standing in Manila. The bidder to whom the contract is awarded will be required to give bond. Bids and full information furnished on application to this Office or to the nearest U.S. Consul. Envelopes containing proposals must be marked: "PROPOSALS FOR FROZEN FRESH BEEF AND MUTTON FOR FISCAL YEAR 1908, to be opened July 1, 1907," and addressed to the undersigned.

EDWARD E. BRAVO, Col., A.C.G., U.S. Army, Chief Commissary.

AUCTION.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Executor of the Estate of the late Mr. Wei On to Sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY (SATURDAY), the 29th June, 1907, MONDAY, the 1st July, 1907, and TUESDAY, the 2nd July, 1907, Commencing each day at 2.30 P.M. At No. 57, Caine Road,

THE WHOLE OF THE VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Comprising:—

SILK BROCADE UPHOLSTERED DRAWING ROOM SUITE, OVERMANTELS, VELVET PILLS CARPETS, RUGS, LACE CURTAINS, BOOKCASES, BOOKS (Law and Fiction), OIL-PAINTINGS and WATER COLOURS, ORNAMENTS, CHINESE PORCELAIN, &c., &c.

Five TEAK SIDEBOARD with BEVELLED MIRRORS, EXTENSION DINING TABLE, DINING CHAIRS, FINE DINER SERVICE and GLASSWARE (including Silver and E.P. Mounted Decanters and Bottles), TABLE LINEN and NAPERY, CUTLERY, BRASS FENDERS, &c., &c.

DOUBLE BRASS-MOUNTED BEDSTEAD, FINE TEAK WARDROBES with Bevelled Glass Doors, MARBLE-TOP WASHSTANDS, TOILET TABLES, &c.

One Very Fine BILLIARD TABLE by Burroughs & Watts, Several Sets of IVORY, BENEZINE & CRYSTALLINE BALLS, SPECIAL MATCH CUES, LEATHER UPHOLSTERED SEATS, &c.

One GRAND PIANO by Steinway and Son.

One GRAMOPHONE and about 700 RECORDS, including some of the very best.

About 400 PIANOLA RECORDS in fine condition.

On view from TUESDAY the 25th June. Catalogues will be issued.

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A Suite of TWO ROOMS opening one from the other. Newly furnished. Fine verandah. Bath and Dressing Room adjoining. Healthy and cool locality. Splendid view of harbour. Admirably suited for Married Couple, or the rooms could be let singly.

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GROUND FLOOR of No. 4, Des Vaux Road including a Strong Room and servants' quarters.

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"APOLLO," the Ideal Athlete, the embodiment of physical grace and symmetrical muscular development, pays a glowing tribute to the wonderful curative and invigorating properties of Phosferine. Even "Apollo's" superb physique was not proof against attacks of Sciatica and Neuralgia, and he declares that a course of Phosferine quite cured these disorders and completely dispelled the weariness and exhaustion consequent upon over-training.

All the brilliant athletes in the kingdom have recognized the merits of Phosferine and expressed their appreciation in much the same words as "Apollo." Without exception, from Royalty downwards, every class of brain and manual worker has placed on record with us the marvellous benefits they have derived from Phosferine. As editor of a health magazine, "Apollo" further relates that he found the tonic invaluable for relieving brain-fag.

"APOLLO" writes:—"When I left South America, some six years ago, I had a bad attack of Sciatica, which left me prostrate and totally unfit. An agent of yours in Southport recommended Phosferine, and a few bottles soon put me right again, since then I have used it for Neuralgia, and found it a real good thing. Over-training and sustained exertion tries one considerably, and for the weariness so induced, Phosferine is the only remedy that quickly pulls me round, especially have I found it give relief in the tired feeling, caused by depressing or hot weather. A good deal of brain work falls to my share in my journalistic work, and in this, Phosferine has for some years been a great friend to me, and whenever I can, I always give it a good word, for it is a remedy that has never failed me."—June 6, 1906.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.
A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Exhaustion	Backache	Stomach Disorders	Insomnia
Neuralgia	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag	Headache
Rheumatism	Prostration	Sleeplessness	Hysteria
Indigestion	Nervous Debility	Exhaustion	Faintness

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

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Phosferine is used by the Royal Families of Europe, which, in plain language means that every user of Phosferine knows and feels that this famous Tonic is commended by the greatest living physicians.

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The 2/6 size contains nearly four times the 1/6 size.

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JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Moera, Vernon & Smyth say in their weekly share report dated Hongkong 28th June, 1907:—"The market has ruled very uneasily during the week under review chiefly owing to a temporary fall in Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares in London on account of a general fall in the market. Towards the end of the week, however, with the news of a rapid recovery of the stock in London, everything assumed a brighter aspect, and rates which were inclined to drop quickly recovered. A fair amount of business has been transacted at about the same rates as those ruling last week, and the market closes steady at quotations."

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai. Our market closed last week with sellers at \$875 (cum all), with London at \$388. In the early part of this week, however, with a quick decline in the London rate to \$311.10 cum all, and to \$235 prem for the new issue, the local rate very gradually and reluctantly was forced to follow the drop, but only to a very limited extent, and we may safely say that our local rates were at no time as low as the London ones, and there was no apparent eagerness to sell; in fact, contrary to all expectations, China holders showed all the firmness, and London holders the weakness. The weakness in London, however, was as temporary as it was sudden, the market very quickly recovering itself, and at time of closing authentic private advices quote \$298 cum all, \$270 as new issue, and \$422 prem new issue. A few traditional certificates (1 share new issue) have changed hands during the week at \$187 to \$190 prem, and a few local sales at \$360 cum all have been effected. We have nothing to report in Nationals.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions have improved to \$799, with a small sale reported at the close, buyers still ruling the market at that rate. Canton remains quiet and close with sellers at 275, while sales are reported at even a lower rate. We have nothing else to report under this heading.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkong remain unchanged and without business. China, after small sales at 86 and 87, close with sellers at the latter and buyers at the former rate.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao changed hands in the early part of the week at 291, and later at 301 and 304, the market, closing with probable sellers at the latter and buyers at the former rate. Indos have been negotiated at \$99 for "profs" and "deds" jointly, and more shares are obtainable at that rate. A demand for "profs" however, meets with no response. This company declares dividend of 24 per cent, and shows a reduction in reserve fund of \$21,000. China-Manila has been placed at 15, and Douglas at 34. Shell transports, after a small sale at 37a, have declined to 46a with sellers. Star Ferries are neglected with sellers and no buyers at quotations.

REFINERIES.—China Sagars continue on the downward path and the rate has fallen to 103 without business. Luzons are on offer without obtaining a bid.

MINING.—Raubs have been placed during the week at 61 and 62, closing with sellers at 61 and probably lower.

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &c.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have found a small purchaser at 108, closing with sellers at that rate. Kowloon Wharves have been negotiated at 75, but close with small sellers at that rate. Shanghai Docks have slightly improved to 75, with a small local business at that and at 75. Hongtow Wharves have ruled rather erratic in Shanghai, varying from advices received locally from 22 to 23. We have no purely local business to report in this stock. New Amoy Docks continue with buyers at 111.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands have found further small buyers at 106, but close with sellers at that rate. Kowloon Lands could be placed in a small way at 37, but there are none available at the moment. Humphreys have found further buyers at 101, but sellers rule the market at that rate. We have nothing further to report under this heading.

COTTON MILLS.—Ewos show an improvement at 63, and Sany Chees at 330, while Internationals have receded to 50.

MISCELLANEOUS.—China Providents have changed hands at 8 and 8.90, Dairy Farms at 15, Green Island at 64, Peak Tram at 10, and Watsons at 11. China Providents, Cement, Garretts, &c., are close with sellers, while Peak Tram and Rops are required for the last at the improved rate of 21. We have nothing further to report under this heading.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral Hongkong.—30th June, Sunday, 6th after Trinity. Holy Communion (7.30 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) (Full Choir). Responses, Psalms, Venite, Hallel, Psalms, of the 80th morning; Te Deum, Bakers' B. Benediction, Gloria, &c. Anthem, "Come Holy Ghost," Attwood. The preacher at Matins will be the Venerable Archdeacon Bannister. Holy Communion (12 noon). Kyrie, Adagio in F; Hymns, 353 (Tune 356) and 186. Evensong (5.45 p.m.) Responses, Psalms, of the 80th evening; Magnificat, Te Deum (ad evening); Nunc Dimittis, Falcon; Hymns, 352 (T. 349), 340 and 31.

N.B.—Psalm 144 Verses 1, 2, 5, 6 in unison. 145 " 5, 4, 10 " 146 " 1, 10 "

Hymns, 186 Verses 1, 3 and 6 in unison. UNION CHURCH, Kennedy Road, Sunday 30th June 1907. Preacher Rev. W. C. McIntire.

11 a.m.	6 p.m.
Hymn 420	Hymn 24
Psalm 121	Psalm 130
Hymn 40	Hymn 308
" 62	" 108
" 203	" 270

Communion 12 noon Hymn 410.
St. Andrew's, Kowloon.—(Robinson Road, near British School, Kowloon).—Holy Communion 1st Sunday in month at noon; 2nd and 4th Sundays at 8 a.m.; 3rd and 5th Sundays at 7 p.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon at 11 a.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon at 6 p.m.; Children's Service (and Baptisms, if necessary) on 3rd Sundays, at 3 p.m.; Sunday School at 3 p.m. on remaining Sundays. Wednesday.—Shortened Evening Prayer with address, at 6 p.m.; Congregational practice of Hymns, &c. at 8.45. "Hymnal Communion" used and provided. All seats are free after the commencement of Service. Appropriated sittings are reserved up to that time only. Churchings before or after any of the services and Baptisms at special times, by appointment with the chaplain. The Church is open daily until sunset, and can be used for Prayer and Meditation.

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road (Roman Catholic), Mass, Benediction and Sermon (in English) at 10 a.m.

NOTICE TO KOWLOON RESIDENTS

EXTRA COPIES of Daily Press are on sale daily at the KOWLOON BOOKSTALL, Mr. H. BUTTON'S KOWLOON STORE, No. 36, Elgin Road & Mr. AH YAU'S FERRY WHARF STALL.
Hongkong, 22nd December, 1903.

THE SONS OF MARTHA.

We reproduce below a poem by Mr. Rudyard Kipling which appeared in the Standard:—"The Sons of Mary seldom bother, for they have inherited that good part. But the Sons of Martha favour their Mother of the careful soul and the troubled heart. And because she lost her temper once, and because she was rude to the Lord her Guest."

Her Sons must wait upon Mary's Sons, world without end, reprove or rest.

It is their care in all the ages to take the buffet and cushion the shock.

It is their care that the gear engages: it is their care that the switches lock.

It is their care that the wheels run truly: it is their care to embark and untrain.

Tally, transport, and deliver duly the Sons of Mary by land and main.

They say to mountains, "Be ye removed."

They say to the lesser floods, "Be dry."

Under their rods are the rocks reprov'd: they are not afraid of that which is high.

Then do the hill-tops shake to the summit: then is the bed of the deep laid bare.

That the Sons of Mary may overcome it, pleasantly sleeping and unaware.

They finger Death at their glove's end where they piece and rejoin the living wires.

He rears against the gates they tend: they feed him hungry behind their fire.

Early at dawn, ere men see clear, they stumble into his terrible stall.

And hale him forth like a haltered steer, and good and turn him till eventide.

To these from birth, is Relief forbidden: from these till death is Relief afar.

They are concerned with matters hidden: under the earth-line their altars are.

The secret fountains to follow up, waters with-drawn to restore to the mouth;

And gather the floods as in a cup, and pour them again at a city's mouth.

They do not preach that their God will rouse them a little before the nuts work loose;

They do not teach that His Pitty allows them to leave their work whenever they choose.

As in the through-draft and the lighted ways, so in the dark and the desert they stand.

Wary and watchful all their days that their brethren's days may be long in the land.

Raise ye the stone or cleave the wood to make a path more fair or flat;

Lo it is black already with blood some Son of Martha spilled for that!

Not as a witness from earth to Heaven, not as a witness to any creed.

But simple service simply given to his own kind in their common need.

And the Sons of Mary smile and are blessed:—they know the angels are on their side.

They know in them is the Grace confessed, and for them are the Mercies multiplied.

They sit at the Feast—they hear the Word:—they see how truly the Promises run.

They have cast their burden upon the Lord, and the Lord He lays it on Martha's Sons!



Ensures a
Clear, Soft Skin.

It is pure throughout, fragrantly perfumed, emollient, and antiseptic (10% crystal carbolic). It quickly removes dust and dirt, takes away the unpleasant effects of perspiration, and leaves instead a delicious feeling of thorough purification.
Sold by local Chemists and Storekeepers.
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MAKES THE SKIN
as SOFT as
VELVET.

Removes all
ROUGHNESS,
REDNESS, HEAT,
IRRITATION, TAN, and
KEEPS THE SKIN
SOFT, SMOOTH, and WHITE
ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

Delightfully COOLING & REFRESHING
during the summer.

Bottles 1/6, 1/3, and 2/6 each.
M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham.



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Ideal
Fire
Engine
and
Steam
Pump
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CHINA.

Lightest
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the Market.
Weight
61 lbs. only.

Can be
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few men
through
narrow
streets,
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charges from the Urinary Organs
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also cure Gravel, Pains in the
Back and all Kidney Disorders.
Free from mercury. Forty
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Chemists and Storekeepers
throughout the world.

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When you buy ordinary oats
you are paying for husk and
indigestible woody fibre.

Plasmon Oats

contain neither; and thus go
twice as far.

Delicious porridge in 4 minutes.

Also PLASMON COCOA.

THE FOOD COCOA.

Sample for stamp.

PLASMON Ltd., Farringdon Street, London.

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When buying Lime Juice Buy the Best.

The Best is

"Montserrat" Lime Juice.

"MONTERRAT" is prepared from cultivated limes, and is
always fresh and pleasant to the taste. Mixed with plain or
aerated water, it makes a cooling, refreshing, healthful drink.
Try a dash of "Montserrat" in your whisky and soda.

There are two kinds—

Unsweetened, i.e., Plain Lime Juice; Sweetened, i.e., Lime Juice Cordial.

Agents—A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd., Hong-Kong.

By Royal Warrant to His Majesty The King.

BOVRIL

is an excellent tonic, bracing
the system when everything
else fails.

Try a little milk in your hot Bovril.

SAINT-RAPHAEL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of
Anemia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children
and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

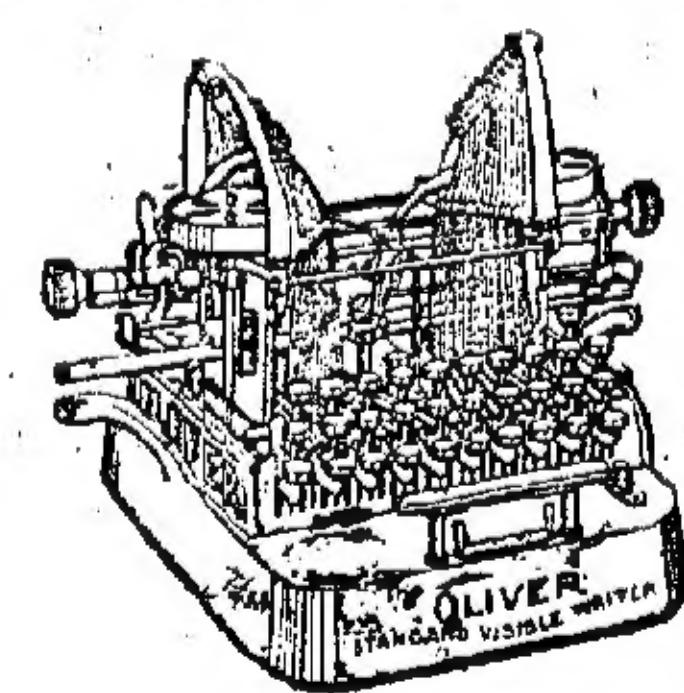
DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition
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OLITEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial
which surpasses all others by its
purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.
COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).

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ARE PREPARED, DURING THE STAY OF

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OLIVER TYPEWRITER CO., LTD.,

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Hongkong, 11th June, 1906.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS.
MARSEILLES AND LONDON	DEVAHIA Capt. T. H. Hie, R.N.R.	Noon, 29th June	See Special Advertisement.
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO and SOCOOTRA	.....	About 29th June	Freight only.
BOMBAY	.....	.....	.....
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA	SIMLA Capt. C. D. Goldsmith, R.N.R.	About 5th July	Freight and Passage.
LONDON, and ANTWERP	SYRIA Capt. D. C. Greger, R.N.R.	About 17th July	Freight and Passage.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1907.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.,
LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
CEBU & LOILO	"SUNGKIANG"	On 29th June, Noon.
SWATOW and SHANGHAI	"KIUKIANG"	On 1st July, 4 P.M.
HOIHOW and HAIPHONG	"CHIHILI"	On 2nd July, Daylight.
* MANILA	"TAMING"	On 2nd July, 4 P.M.
TSINGTAO CHEFOO & NEWCHANG	"KEWYANG"	On 3rd July, 4 P.M.
SWATOW, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN	"KWEICHOW"	On 4th July, 4 P.M.
NINGPO & SHANGHAI	"FOOCHOW"	On 4th July, 4 P.M.
SWATOW and SHANGHAI	"SHAOSHING"	On 6th July, 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	* "CHANGSHA"	On 10th July, 4 P.M.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	* "CHINGTU"	On 11th July, 4 P.M.

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‡ Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates or all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.

REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

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SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ LUDWIG" Capt. von BENZER	About Wednesday, 3rd July.
MANILA, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"MANILA" Capt. MENSSER	Thursday, 18th July, at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to

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Hongkong, 27th June, 1907.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN
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* ANPING VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	"FUKUSHU MARU" Capt. T. Ito	SATURDAY, 29th June, at 8 A.M.
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* TAMSUI VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	"JOSHIN MARU" Capt. H. S. SMITH	SUNDAY, 30th June, at 10 A.M.

* These Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with electric light. First-class Saloon Amidships. Unrivaled Table.

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Hongkong, 28th June, 1907.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

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SABANG BAY
COALING STATION,
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For further particulars apply to the Agents at Hongkong.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1906.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

S.S. "ERNEST-SIMONS,"
COMPAGNIE DES MESAGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London ex s.s. "Cordouan," and "Medoa" from Havre ex s.s. "Cordouan," from Bordeaux ex s.s. "Verberckme," and "Frederic Morel" in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before THURSDAY, the 27th inst., at 5 P.M.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 3rd July, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 3rd July, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 9th July, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned on or before the 9th July, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on MONDAY, the 1st July, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1907.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENLARIG,"

FROM MIDDLESBOROUGH, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd July will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 9th July, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 2nd July, at 3 P.M.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd July will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 25th June, 1907.

AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "TUDOR PRINCE,"
FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 2nd July, at 3 P.M.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd July will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 6th July, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by ARNHOLD, KARBBERG & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 26th June, 1907.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"CHINA,"
FROM LONDON, BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out, Mark by Mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—
From London, etc., ex s.s. "Macedonia,"
From Persian Gulf, ex B. L. S. N. & B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 8 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 2nd July, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee and the Company's representative at an appointed hour. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 26th June, 1907.

PRINTING.

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE
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THE
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CHINA, JAPAN, COREA, INDO-CHINA
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MALAY STATES, NETHERLANDS
INDIA, PHILIPPINES,
BORNEO, &c.,
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AND
THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
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FOR
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Cheloo	Ningpo
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PLAN OF FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS, SHANGHAI

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TREATIES WITH CHINA
Great Britain—Nanking, 1842; Tientsin, 1858; Tariff Agreement and Rules, 1859; Convention, 1860; Rules for Joint Investigation of Customs Schedules, 1869; Chafoo, 1876, with Additional Article; Opium Convention, 1858; Changking Convention, 1861; Tibet Sikkim Convention, 1890; Burma Convention, 1897; Kowloon Extension, 1898; Welsuwei 1898; Convention, Commercial, Shanghai, 1902; Emigration Convention, 1904.

France—Tientsin, 1858; Convention, 1860; Tientsin, 1865; Conventions, 1866, 1887, and 1891; Frontier Trade Regulations.

United States—Tientsin, 1858; Additional 1868; Peking, 1880; Immigration, 1894; Commercial, 1903.

Germany—Tientsin, 1861; Peking, 1880; Kowloon Convention, 1893; Railway and Mining Concession, 1898.

Japan—Shimonoseki, 1855; Liaotung Convention, 1895; Commercial, 1896; New Ports 1898; Supplementary Commercial, 1903.

Russian—S. Petersburg, 1881; Russian Land Trade, 1881.
Portugal, 1888; Commercial Treaty, 1904.
Finland, Protocol made between China and Eleven Powers, 1901.
TREATIES WITH JAPAN
Great Britain, 1854; Datto Convention, 1895; Russia, Agreements as to Corea; United States, Extraterritorial Treaty, 1895; Great Britain (Alliance) 1905; Russia (Peace Treaty) 1905.
TREATIES WITH CORREA
Japan, 1876; Japan Supplementary, 1876; Japan, 1905; United States, 1882; Great Britain, 1895.
TREATIES WITH SIAM
Great Britain, 1856 and 1899; France, 1893 and 1904; Japan, 1893; Russia, 1899.
Great Britain and France, Siam Frontier.
Great Britain and Russia, Railway Convention 1899.

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MY DEAREST KITTY,

[illegible]

two and leaves a calm between them. They have very smart little one-design boats at Oxford now on the upper river, and a remarkably pretty sight they are when the floods cover Port Meadow; but when navigation is restricted to the river there is abundant opportunity for study of the tricks of the wind, and of their causes—a hayrick, a hedge or a row of pollards perhaps—and that study pays. To watch the boats dart to and fro when the breeze is with the stream, and it is desired to sail up, to see some carry on ruffled water, while others turn about deftly at the edge of it, even though it be but half-way across, is to have an opportunity of gauging the wits of the unknown and joyous skippers.

Oxford sailing boats are of incomparably higher class than they were; but it is to be doubted whether the present generation of undergraduates derives more enjoyment from them than their predecessors of the seventies obtained out of rudier craft. In one way, certainly, they cannot gain so much pleasure. Our boats or those which we hired, were of fair class for that date; so are theirs for this date. It was possible then, and it is to now, no doubt, to obtain boats of higher class at Southampton on the Morey, or on the Clyde. The pace of undergraduates being the best attainable then, was as cool-satisfying to us as the far greater speed of theirs is to them now. And we could cruise in our spacious but cranky tubs, and friends with us on occasion, whereas they certainly cannot do that in their fast-sailing boats, and these have made the roomy tubs distasteful to them. Like them, we ceased to capsize now and again; for all our boats were centrobards, and a centrobard feels, and is, wonderfully stiff up to a point, but when that point is reached she goes over with a run, and as she goes one way you go the other, if you remember in time, and sit on the edge of the bottom of your wrecked craft until such time as a good Samaritan, or a sailor requiring payment, shall come to the rescue. It is an ignominious plight at best, but there was more comfort about it, or less discomfort, with the old craft than there is with the new, because the hulls of old time were bigger. Besides that, we could cruise, and we did. A cruise up river was not to be undertaken in the boats of the last century. With a contrary wind and plenty of water in the river, it took all a winter's afternoon, and more seamanship than the majority of undergraduates mariners possessed, to make the passage to Godstow, a distance of less than five miles. An attempt to penetrate higher up the sinuities of the stripling Thames, less known then than now, was once made, the occupation of several days; but it was a failure, except as a towing expedition, for there was little sailing, even down stream, by reason of the abundance of shallow water. But, with current a constant aid several summer voyages have been made from Oxford to Teddington Lock, and the memory of all of them is of pleasure without alloy. Once or twice a friend and I went in the boat, spreading the mainsail over the open cockpit to keep off the dew or possible rain; but the ceilings of the boat were of astonishing hardness, and the only things to be said for the process were that it protected early rising and that it gave one a reason for pitying the inmates of prisons. Riverside inns, fairly simple and reasonable in the matter of charges in those days for the most part, were a great deal more comfortable. Each voyage was of necessity leisurely, at one period another, and I fear it must be admitted that a each at least six days were spent. But we were never in a hurry—it is the true spirit and essence of holiday-making to treat the lapse of

time with contempt—and, if there was a good deal of very slow and sunbaked progress upon a lazy stream and against gentle airs, no expedition was ever without its summer gale, which, when it blew straight down a reach, gave the steersman plenty to do and called upon him to exercise a good deal of strength on tiller and sheet, and, when it was contrary, kept the whole ship's company of two busy and employed.

Looking back, and looking forward too, I built among three opinions. Is the passing hour most enjoyable when the boat glides down stream without effort, and when one may lie supine, steering instinctively and talking; or when a tearing stern wind seems to bring nearer and nearer the moment when one must either run into the bank or gybe and risk a broken mast; or when the lusty breeze is a "dead noser," and, feeling every minute or so, the little craft darts through the hissing water, heeling over gaily at an angle which looks worse than it is, and the gunwale is all but below the surface? After all, however, what does it matter which is the most enjoyable experience, if they be all delightful in their kind, as they are to those who like to handle sailing boats? Of course there are those who do not, and the conventional attitude to adapt towards them would be that of pitying contempt; but that, in truth, is rather a senseless habit, for not only is the maxim "de gustibus" of universal application, but also it is fortunate that tastes in medicine vary. The playtime of life would be a poor and congested thing indeed if all the active men and women who happened to be at leisure simultaneously were keenly desirous to amuse themselves in precisely identical fashion. An old song-writer thought he was pouring forth scorn on the lovers of the water when he wrote—

Some like to glide on a flowing tide, in a galley fast and free,
But a bat and a ball, when we come down from Hall, in the green summer fields for a while.
Really he was complaining of that providential variety in the tastes of mankind in relation to pleasure which is the condition precedent and essential to the existence of pleasure itself.

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These tiny Capsules —superior to Copaliba, Cubebs, and Injections—are curative the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

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MISS CLUTTER'S HAIR.



MISS MADELINE CLUTTER.

READ HER LETTER ABOUT IT:

"I herewith enclose you one of my latest photographs, which will show you what Newbro's Herpicide has done for my hair. Since using your remedy my hair is much longer than it was, and it has that lustre to it that one's hair always has when the scalp is in a healthy condition."

(Signed) MISS MADELINE CLUTTER.
No. 4350, Berkeley Ave.,
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Its delightful fragrance, perfect clearness and freedom from grease or oil, appeal to the discriminating, and its cleansing, refreshing and health-giving effect upon the scalp is immediately apparent.

Herpicide makes the hair light and fluffy and gives it a silken gloss.

Extraordinarily long hair is a gift of Nature that relatively few possess, but not many would complain if they could save Nature's head covering in its original beauty and luxuriance.

The dandruff germ is the greatest enemy of abundant hair. This is on account of the highly contagious nature of dandruff, which makes it almost impossible to escape the disease without the occasional use of a germ destroying solution.

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菜白竹	Chuk Shun—Bamboo Shoots			7
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花菜種大	Ye Tsai Fa—Cauliflower,	lb. 0
花菜種中	Ta Ye Tsai Fa—, " Large Size	" "
花菜種小	Chung Ye Tsai Fa—Cauliflower, " Mod. Size	" "
菜芹	Can Ts'ai—Celery, China	lb. 5
菜芹青	Young Can Ts'ai—Celery, Eng.	" 5
芥菜苦	Er Kwa—Bitter Squash	" 1 1/2
嫩菜乾	Kon Lat Chiu—Chitons, Dried	" 1 1/2

蝦花紅	Hung Fa Tsai—Chilies, Red...	"	10
辰青	Tsing Kwa—Cucumbers	"	"
丹材風加	Ka Li Ts'oi Liu—Curry Stuff,	"	"
	English	"	"
頭蒜	Ch'ung Tau—Garlic	"	"

雞子骨	Tze Koung—Hoon Tong	...	12
鴨子骨	Tsing Tau—Green Pass	...	12
鴨子骨	Sau Lik—Morre & Lish, Shai	...	24
鴨子骨	Sak Ma—Sweet Corn	...	pinai
鴨子骨	Young Shang Tsui—Lettuce	...	...
鴨子骨	Mush Mohon	...	...
鴨子骨	Shung Tsai Ku—Mushrooms,	...	...
鴨子骨	fresh	...	...
鴨子骨	Mô Ko—Onion	...	lb. 43
鴨子骨	Young Tsung Tau—Jap. Onion	...	...
鴨子骨	Shang Tsung—Onions, Green	...	...
鴨子骨	Yat Fun Tsung Tau—Onions—	...	...
鴨子骨	Japanese	...	...
鴨子骨	Shanghai Tsung Tau—Japais,	...	...
鴨子骨	Shanghai	...	...

英荷洋	Young Yuen Si—Parsley, Eng.	
	bundle	per lb
好薯洲福	Foochow Shu Tsai—Potatoes,	3
	Foochow	lb.
好薯海上	Shanghai Shu Tsai—Potatoes,	3
	Shanghai	lb.
好薯本日	Yat Pui Shu Tsai—Potatoes	3

仔薯門球	O Mun Shu Tsai—Potatoes,	10
	Mucro	6
仔薯旗花	Fa Ke Shu Tsai—Potatoes,	10
	American	10
薯黃	Fan Shu—Potatoes, Sweet	10
瓜冬	Tung Kwa—Pumpkin	10
瓜冬	Chia Hwa—Pumpkin	10

白豆菜	Hung Lo Pak Tsai—Radish	1
菜菔	Yu Ts'oi—Cabbage Root	1
頭菜	Kon Ts'ang Tsau—Shalots	lb.
菜菔	Yin Ts'oi—Spinach	"
順子	Fà Tsau—Taro	"
茄菜	Fan Ke—Potatoes	"
菜	Lo Pak—Spinach Chinese	"
角豆	Lau kok	"
絲苗	Lai Ngau—Lily Root	"
絲苗	Yeung Lo Pak—Turnips, Eng.	"


馬	American	.....	10
馬	Ma Tai - Water Chestnuts,	.....
	Common	.....	7
西馬林	Kwei Lam Ma Tai - Water	.....
馬	Chestnuts, Mandarin	.....
西馬	Sai Yueng Ts'oi - Water Crosses	7
大	Tai Shau - Yams	10
	Sago per bundle	
	C. W. BENTT		

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G. A. WOODCOCK,
Secretary, Sanitary Board.

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Those who send will thus, at no cost to themselves, afford the numerous hands in the convent, especially the little ones, opportunities for useful occupation; for pieces of cloth, even of a square inch, can be stitched together and very pretty pieces of work made out of cloth

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